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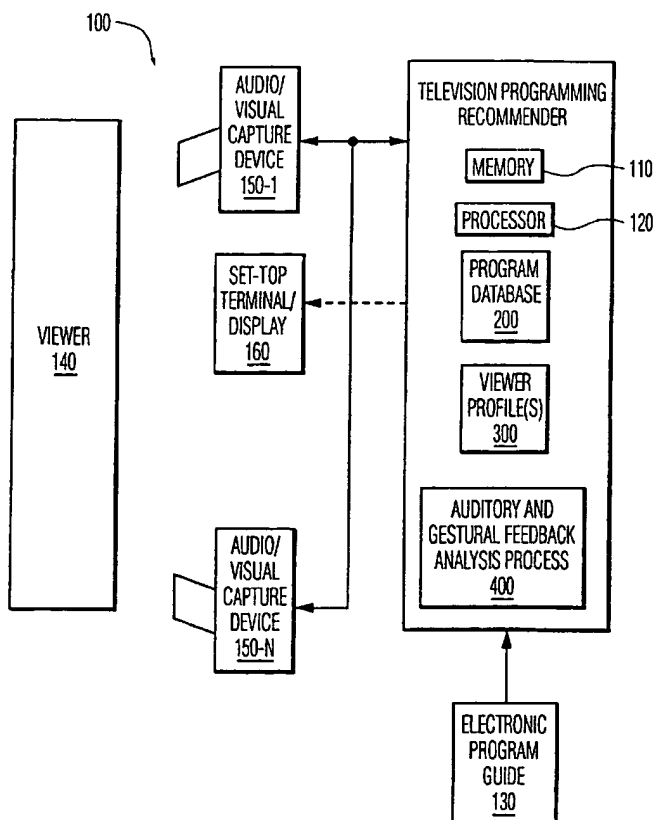
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- (71) Applicant: **KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V.** [NL/NL]; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL). Published:
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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR OBTAINING AUDITORY AND GESTURAL FEEDBACK IN A RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM



(57) Abstract: A method and apparatus are disclosed for updating a user profile in a recommendation system for a given user based on auditory or gestural feedback information provided by the user. The auditory or gestural feedback is detected using audio or video processing techniques, or both, and includes, for example, auditory or gestural commands or facial expressions indicating the strength of the user's preferences. The auditory or gestural feedback can be explicit or implicit. Once predefined behavioral feedback is identified, the present invention updates the corresponding user profile, in an appropriate manner.

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- *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments*
- *entirely in electronic form (except for this front page) and available upon request from the International Bureau*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Method and apparatus for obtaining auditory and gestural feedback in a recommendation system

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to recommendation systems, such as recommenders for television programming or other content, and more particularly, to a method and apparatus for updating one or more profiles in such as recommendation system
5 based on auditory or gestural feedback obtained from the user.

Background of the Invention

The number of media options available to individuals is increasing at an exponential pace. As the number of channels available to television viewers has increased,
10 for example, along with the diversity of the programming content available on such channels, it has become increasingly challenging for television viewers to identify television programs of interest. Historically, television viewers identified television programs of interest by analyzing printed television program guides. Typically, such printed television program guides contained grids listing the available television programs by time and date, channel and
15 title. As the number of television programs has increased, it has become increasingly difficult to effectively identify desirable television programs using such printed guides.

More recently, television program guides have become available in an electronic format, often referred to as electronic program guides (EPGs). Like printed television program guides, EPGs contain grids listing the available television programs by
20 time and date, channel and title. Some EPGs, however, allow television viewers to sort or search the available television programs in accordance with personalized preferences. In addition, EPGs allow for on-screen presentation of the available television programs.

While EPGs allow viewers to identify desirable programs more efficiently than conventional printed guides, they suffer from a number of limitations, which if
25 overcome, could further enhance the ability of viewers to identify desirable programs. For example, many viewers have a particular preference towards, or bias against, certain categories of programming, such as action-based programs or sports programming. Thus, the viewer preferences can be applied to the EPG to obtain a set of recommended programs that may be of interest to a particular viewer.

Thus, a number of tools have been proposed or suggested for recommending television programming. The Tivo™ system, for example, commercially available from Tivo, Inc., of Sunnyvale, California, allows viewers to rate shows using a "Thumbs Up and Thumbs Down" feature and thereby indicate programs that the viewer likes and dislikes, respectively. In this manner, the Tivo™ system implicitly derives the viewer's preferences from previous television programs that the viewer liked or did not like. Thereafter, the TiVo receiver matches the recorded viewer preferences with received program data, such as an EPG, to make recommendations tailored to each viewer.

Implicit television program recommenders generate television program recommendations based on information derived from the viewing history of the viewer, in a non-obtrusive manner. Explicit television program recommenders, on the other hand, explicitly question viewers about their preferences for program features, such as title, genre, actors, channel and date/time, to derive viewer profiles and generate recommendations.

While such television program recommenders identify programs that are likely of interest to a given viewer, they suffer from a number of limitations, which if overcome, could further improve the quality of the generated program recommendations. For example, the Tivo™ system obtains an explicit indication from the viewer of whether a given watched program was liked or disliked, which is then used to derive the viewing preferences of the user. The Tivo™ system depends on the affirmative action of the user to indicate whether a given watched program was liked or disliked, using the "Thumbs Up" or "Thumbs Down" indicator.

If the user fails to affirmatively indicate whether a given watched program was liked or disliked, the Tivo™ system will assume that the user did not like the watched program. Thus, the Tivo™ system may make false assumptions regarding the viewing preference information associated with the viewing session. In addition, the Tivo™ system typically requires the user to enter the "Thumbs Up" or "Thumbs Down" indicator using the remote control or set-top terminal, which may not be readily accessible or convenient.

A need therefore exists for a method and apparatus for obtaining feedback from a user that can determine or infer whether a given user liked or disliked certain content based on the behavior of the user. A further need exists for a method and apparatus for evaluating the reaction of a viewer to presented content in real-time and for deriving whether or not the viewer liked or disliked the presented content. Yet another need exists for a method and apparatus for a recommendation system that permits the user to indicate the strength of the user's preferences. Finally, a need exists for a method and apparatus for

evaluating the reaction of a viewer to presented content that derives the viewing preferences of the user from audio or video information, or both, rather than requiring a manual entry using a specific device.

5 **Summary of the Invention**

Generally, a method and apparatus are disclosed for updating a user profile in a recommendation system for a given user based on auditory or gestural feedback information provided by the user. One or more audio/visual capture devices are focused on the user to detect the auditory or gestural feedback. The detected auditory or gestural
10 feedback may include, for example, predefined (i) auditory commands, (ii) gestural commands, (iii) facial expressions, or (iv) a combination of the foregoing, collectively referred to as "predefined behavioral feedback."

Generally, the predefined behavioral feedback provides a score indicating the strength of the user's preferences, such as preferences for a given program or program
15 feature. In addition, the feedback can be explicit, such as predefined auditory or gestural commands indicating the user's preferences (likes or dislikes), or implicit, such as information that may be derived from facial expressions or other behavior suggestive of the user's preferences. Once predefined behavioral feedback is identified, the present invention updates the corresponding user profile, in an appropriate manner.

20 A more complete understanding of the present invention, as well as further features and advantages of the present invention, will be obtained by reference to the following detailed description and drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

25 FIG. 1 illustrates a television programming recommender in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates a sample table from the program database of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3A illustrates a sample table from a Bayesian implementation of the viewer profile of FIG. 1;

30 FIG. 3B illustrates a sample table from a viewing history used by a decision tree (DT) recommender;

FIG. 3C illustrates a sample table from a viewer profile generated by a decision tree (DT) recommender from the viewing history of FIG. 3B; and

FIG. 4 is a flow chart describing an exemplary auditory and gestural feedback analysis process embodying principles of the present invention.

Detailed Description

5 FIG. 1 illustrates a television programming recommender 100 in accordance with the present invention. As shown in FIG. 1, the television programming recommender 100 evaluates each of the programs in an electronic programming guide (EPG) 130 to identify programs of interest to one or more viewer(s) 140. The set of recommended programs can be presented to the viewer 140 using a set-top terminal/television 160, for
10 example, using well known on-screen presentation techniques. While the present invention is illustrated herein in the context of television programming recommendations, the present invention can be applied to any automatically generated recommendations that are based on an evaluation of user behavior, such as a viewing history or a purchase history.

 According to one feature of the present invention, the television programming
15 recommender 100 determines whether the viewer likes or dislikes a given program based on auditory or gestural feedback from the viewer 140. The auditory or gestural feedback from the viewer 140 can be (i) explicit, such as predefined auditory or gestural commands indicating whether the viewer liked or disliked the program (and, optionally, the extent to which the viewer liked or disliked the program); or (ii) implicit, such as information that may
20 be derived from facial expressions that typically indicate whether the viewer liked or disliked the program. The given program can be a program currently being watched by the viewer 140 or a program or program feature specified by the television programming recommender 100, for example, in a query or survey.

 In this manner, since the user is not constrained from using the remote control
25 or set-top terminal as an input mechanism, the present invention provides a flexible mechanism for allowing a user to indicate whether or not the viewer liked or disliked the program. In addition, the television programming recommender 100 can validate whether or not a viewer liked or disliked a given watched program through evaluation of behavioral conduct of the viewer, and not merely assume that a viewer liked a program because it was
30 watched.

 As shown in FIG. 1, the television programming recommender 100 includes one or more audio/visual capture devices 150-1 through 150-N (hereinafter, collectively referred to as audio/visual capture devices 150) that are focused on the viewer 140. The audio/visual capture devices 150 may include, for example, a pan-tilt-zoom (PTZ) camera for

capturing video information or an array of microphones for capturing audio information, or both.

The audio or video images (or both) generated by the audio/visual capture devices 150 are processed by the television programming recommender 100, in a manner discussed below in conjunction with FIG. 4, to identify one or more predefined (i) auditory commands, (ii) gestural commands, (iii) facial expressions, or (iv) a combination of the foregoing, from the viewer 140 (hereinafter, collectively referred to as “predefined behavioral feedback”).

Once predefined behavioral feedback is identified, the television programming recommender 100 updates one or more viewer profiles 300, discussed below in conjunction with FIGS. 3A and 3C, in an appropriate manner. The viewer-supplied auditory or gestural feedback that is detected can correspond to, for example, a score indicating the strength of the viewer’s like or dislike of the program or program feature. In addition, the detected auditory or gestural feedback is used by the television programming recommender 100 to update the corresponding viewer profile(s) 300.

As shown in FIG. 1, the television programming recommender 100 contains a program database 200, one or more viewer profiles 300, and an auditory and gestural feedback analysis process 400, each discussed further below in conjunction with FIGS. 2 through 4, respectively. Generally, the program database 200 records information for each program that is available in a given time interval. One illustrative viewer profile 300, shown in FIG. 3A, is an explicit viewer profile that is typically generated from a viewer survey that provides a rating for each program feature, for example, on a numerical scale that is mapped to various levels of interest between “hates” and “loves,” indicating whether or not a given viewer watched each program feature. Another exemplary viewer profile 300’, shown in FIG. 3C, is generated by a decision tree recommender, based on an exemplary viewing history 360, shown in FIG. 3B. The present invention permits the survey response information, if any, recorded in the viewer profile 300 to be supplemented with the detected auditory or gestural feedback information.

The auditory and gestural feedback analysis process 400 analyzes the audio or video images (or both) generated by the audio/visual capture devices 150 to identify predefined auditory or gestural feedback. Once predefined auditory or gestural feedback is identified, the auditory and gestural feedback analysis process 400 updates the viewer profile 300 in an appropriate manner.

The television program recommender 100 may be embodied as any computing device, such as a personal computer or workstation, that contains a processor 120, such as a central processing unit (CPU), and memory 110, such as RAM and/or ROM. In addition, the television programming recommender 100 may be embodied as any available television program recommender, such as the Tivo™ system, commercially available from Tivo, Inc., of Sunnyvale, California, or the television program recommenders described in United States Patent Application Serial No. 09/466,406, filed December 17, 1999, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Recommending Television Programming Using Decision Trees," (Attorney Docket No. 700772), United States Patent Application Serial No. 09/498,271, filed Feb. 4, 2000, entitled "Bayesian TV Show Recommender," (Attorney Docket No. 700690) and United States Patent Application Serial No. 09/627,139, filed July 27, 2000, entitled "Three-Way Media Recommendation Method and System," (Attorney Docket No. 700913), or any combination thereof, as modified herein to carry out the features and functions of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a sample table from the program database 200 of FIG. 1 that records information for each program that is available in a given time interval. As shown in FIG. 2, the program database 200 contains a plurality of records, such as records 205 through 220, each associated with a given program. For each program, the program database 200 indicates the date/time and channel associated with the program in fields 240 and 245, respectively. In addition, the title, genre and actors for each program are identified in fields 250, 255 and 270, respectively. Additional well-known features (not shown), such as duration, and description of the program, can also be included in the program database 200.

FIG. 3A is a table illustrating an exemplary explicit viewer profile 300 that may be utilized by a Bayesian television recommender. As shown in FIG. 3A, the explicit viewer profile 300 contains a plurality of records 305-313 each associated with a different program feature. In addition, for each feature set forth in column 340, the viewer profile 300 provides a numerical representation in column 350, indicating the relative level of interest of the viewer in the corresponding feature. As discussed below, in the illustrative explicit viewer profile 300 set forth in FIG. 3A, a numerical scale between 1 ("hate") and 7 ("love") is utilized. For example, the explicit viewer profile 300 set forth in FIG. 3A has numerical representations indicating that the user particularly enjoys programming on the Sports channel, as well as late afternoon programming.

In an exemplary embodiment, the numerical representation in the explicit viewer profile 300 includes an intensity scale such as:

Number	Description
1	Hates
2	Dislikes
3	Moderately negative
4	Neutral
5	Moderately positive
6	Likes
7	Loves

FIG. 3B is a table illustrating an exemplary viewing history 360 that is maintained by a decision tree television recommender. As shown in FIG. 3B, the viewing history 360 contains a plurality of records 361-369 each associated with a different program. In addition, for each program, the viewing history 360 identifies various program features in fields 370-379. The values set forth in fields 370-379 may be typically obtained from the electronic program guide 130. It is noted that if the electronic program guide 130 does not specify a given feature for a given program, the value is specified in the viewing history 360 using a “?”.

FIG. 3C is a table illustrating an exemplary viewer profile 300' that may be generated by a decision tree television recommender from the viewing history 360 set forth in FIG. 3B. As shown in FIG. 3C, the decision tree viewer profile 300' contains a plurality of records 381-384 each associated with a different rule specifying viewer preferences. In addition, for each rule identified in column 390, the viewer profile 300' identifies the conditions associated with the rule in field 391 and the corresponding recommendation in field 392.

For a more detailed discussion of the generating of viewer profiles in a decision tree recommendation system, see, for example, United States Patent Application Serial No. 09/466,406, filed December 17, 1999, entitled “Method and Apparatus for Recommending Television Programming Using Decision Trees,” (Attorney Docket No. 700772), incorporated by reference above.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart describing an exemplary auditory and gestural feedback analysis process 400. The auditory and gestural feedback analysis process 400 may be initiated, for example, during step 410 upon the occurrence of a predefined event, such as the end of a watched program, the selection of a new channel, or the detection of predefined auditory or gestural feedback commands.

Thus, a test is performed during step 410 to determine if a predefined event has occurred to initiate the process 400. In the illustrative implementation of the auditory and gestural feedback analysis process 400, the predefined event may be system-initiated, for example, corresponding to the end of a watched program or the selection of a new channel, or
5 user-initiated, for example, corresponding to the voluntary provision of auditory or gestural feedback information. It is further noted that the user-initiated auditory or gestural feedback behavior may be affirmative, such as the user indicating to the system 100 that a particular program was liked or disliked, or passive, such as the system deriving that a particular program was liked or disliked through facial expressions of the user.

10 If it is determined during step 410 that a predefined initiation event has not occurred, then program control returns to step 410 until such a predefined event occurs. If, however, it is determined during step 410 that a predefined initiation event has occurred, then a further test is performed during step 420 to determine if the detected predefined event corresponds to the end of a watched program or selection of a new program. In other words,
15 the exemplary test performed during step 420 determines if the predefined event is system-initiated or user-initiated.

If it is determined during step 420 that the detected predefined event corresponds to the end of a watched program or selection of a new program (or another system-initiated event), then the user is queried for the desired feedback on the program that
20 was just watched during step 430. For example, the query may request the user to rate a program that was just watched, or a particular program feature associated with the watched program. Thereafter, the auditory and gestural feedback analysis process 400 receives the user's auditory or gestural feedback response from during step 440.

If, however, it is determined during step 420 that the detected predefined event
25 does not correspond to the end of a watched program or selection of a new program (or another system-initiated event), then the detected predefined event must be a user-initiated feedback event.

The system-initiated auditory or gestural feedback or the user-initiated auditory or gestural feedback is processed during step 450 to translate the auditory or gestural
30 feedback to a numerical representation indicating the strength of the user's like or dislike of the indicated program (or program feature). Thereafter, the viewer profile 300 is updated during step 460 with the numerical representation indicating the strength of the user's like or dislike, before program control terminates, in a manner discussed further below.

As previously indicated, the auditory or gestural feedback can include (i) auditory commands, (ii) gestural commands, (iii) facial expressions, or (iv) a combination of the foregoing. The auditory commands processed by the auditory and gestural feedback analysis process 400 can include, for example, a number of auditory sounds, such as a clap, whistle or knocking, each mapped to the illustrative numerical scale between 1 ("hate") and 7 ("love"). In a further variation, the auditory commands can include recognizing the spoken words (or corresponding number) corresponding to the illustrative numerical scale between 1 ("hate") and 7 ("love").

Likewise, the gestural commands can include a number of gestural acts, such as raising a finger, hand or arm to various positions, or adjusting the number of the user's fingers in an up or down position to various configurations, each mapped to the illustrative numerical scale between 1 ("hate") and 7 ("love"). In a further variation, the gestural commands can include recognizing the user pointing to a selection from a list of the illustrative numerical scale between 1 ("hate") and 7 ("love") presented on the display 160.

The facial expression of the user can also be processed to derive whether or not the viewer liked or disliked a given program. For example, a positive or negative facial expression from the user while watching a program typically indicates whether the viewer liked or disliked the program. In a further variation, the intensity of the facial expression can be determined and varying degrees of facial expression can be mapped to the illustrative numerical scale between 1 ("hate") and 7 ("love"). The facial expression may be obtained, for example, in accordance with the techniques described in "Facial Analysis from Continuous Video with Application to Human-Computer Interface," Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (1999); or Antonio Colmenarez et al., "A Probabilistic Framework for Embedded Face and Facial Expression Recognition," Proc. of the Int'l Conf. on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition," Vol. I, 592-97, Fort Collins, Colorado (1999), each incorporated by reference herein. The intensity of the facial expression may be obtained, for example, in accordance with the techniques described in United States Patent Application Serial Number 09/705,666, filed November 3, 2000, entitled "Estimation of Facial Expression Intensity Using a Bi-Directional Star Topology Hidden Markov Model," (Attorney Docket No. 701253), assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated by reference herein.

As previously indicated, the viewer profile 300 or 300' is updated during step 460 of the auditory and gestural feedback analysis process 400 with the numerical representation indicating the strength of the user's like or dislike. More specifically, the

explicit viewer profile 300 of FIG. 3A can be updated, for example, by replacing the previous recorded value(s) with the newly obtained numerical representation indicating the strength of the user's like or dislike. Alternatively, the previous recorded value(s) can be replaced with a moving average over a predefined time window or using an averaging scheme that
 5 assigns a higher weight to more recent scores. In a decision tree implementation, the viewer profile 300' of FIG. 3C can be updated by adding the watched program to the viewing history 360 and rebuilding the profile 300'. Alternatively, the strength of the user's like or dislike can be added directly to the viewer profile 300' by identifying each rule satisfied by the new program and adjusting the corresponding rule score in the following manner:

$$10 \quad \text{New Score} = \text{Current Score} + \left[\frac{1 \text{ New Program}}{\text{Total \# Programs Covered by Rule}} \times \text{Indicated Strength} \right]$$

In an implicit Bayesian recommender system, the implicit viewer profile (not shown) can be updated by treating a positive feedback from the user as if the viewer watched the program and incrementing the positive feature counts. Likewise, negative feedback from the user can be treated as if the viewer had not watched the program and incrementing the
 15 negative feature counts.

It is to be understood that the embodiments and variations shown and described herein are merely illustrative of the principles of this invention and that various modifications may be implemented by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

CLAIMS:

1. A method for updating a user profile (300), comprising the steps of:
obtaining said user profile (300) indicating preferences of a user;
analyzing at least one of audio and video information focused on said user to
identify predefined behavioral feedback indicating preferences of said user; and
5 updating said user profile (300) based on said predefined behavioral feedback.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein said user profile (300) is associated with a
program content recommender (100).
- 10 3. The method of claim 1, wherein said predefined behavioral feedback includes
auditory commands.
4. The method of claim 3, wherein said auditory commands include one of a
number of auditory sounds each mapped to a numerical scale corresponding to a strength of
15 said preference of said user.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein said predefined behavioral feedback includes
gestural commands.
- 20 6. The method of claim 5, wherein said gestural commands include one of a
number of gestural acts each mapped to a numerical scale corresponding to a strength of said
preference of said user.
7. The method of claim 5, wherein said gestural commands include pointing to a
25 selection from a list of the illustrative numerical scale between 1 ("hate") and 7 ("love")
presented on a display.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein said predefined behavioral feedback includes
deriving said user preferences from a facial expression of said user.

9. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of requesting feedback information from said user.

5 10. A system (100) for updating a user profile (300), comprising:
a memory (110) for storing computer readable code and said user profile (300); and
a processor (120) operatively coupled to said memory (110), said processor (120) configured to:
10 obtain said user profile (300) indicating preferences of a user;
analyze at least one of audio and video information focused on said user to
identify predefined behavioral feedback indicating preferences of said user; and
update said user profile (300) based on said predefined behavioral feedback.

15 11. A computer readable medium having computer readable code means embodied thereon, said computer readable program code means comprising:
a step to obtain A user profile (300) indicating viewing preferences of a user;
a step to analyze at least one of audio and video information focused on said
user to identify predefined behavioral feedback indicating viewing preferences of said user;
20 and
a step to update said viewer profile (300) based on said predefined behavioral feedback.

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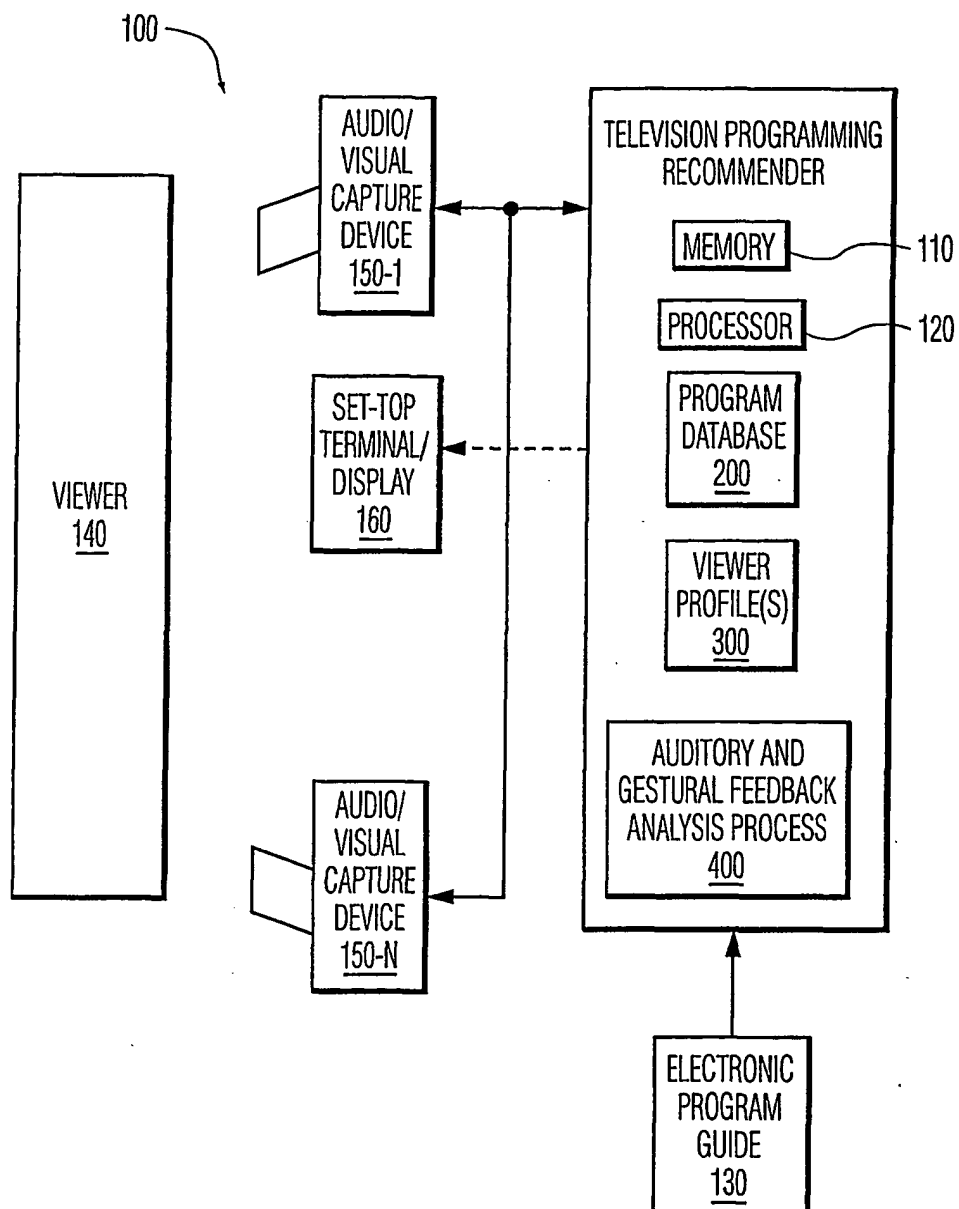


FIG. 1

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PROGRAM DATABASE - 200

	<u>DATE/TIME</u> <u>240</u>	<u>CHANNEL</u> <u>245</u>	<u>TITLE</u> <u>250</u>	<u>GENRE</u> <u>255</u>	...	<u>ACTOR</u> <u>270</u>
205 →	11/18/99 -- 8:00 P.M.	CH1	LUCY	COMEDY		CLINT DENIRO
210 →	11/18/99 -- 8:30 P.M.	CH1	AL'S FAMILY	SITCOM		JENNIFER COX
	...					
220 →	11/18/99 -- 9:00 P.M.	CH3	YOUR HOUSE	DRAMA		LUCY VANCE

FIG. 2

EXPLICIT VIEWER PROFILE 300

	<u>FEATURE</u> <u>340</u>	<u>NUMERICAL</u> <u>(OR SYMBOLIC)</u> <u>REPRESENTATION</u> <u>350</u>
<u>305</u>	CHANNEL 2	3
<u>306</u>	CHANNEL 4	4
<u>307</u>	CHANNEL 7	3
<u>308</u>	...	
<u>309</u>	SPORTS CHANNEL	7
...	MUSIC CHANNEL	2
	...	
<u>310</u>	MORNING PROGRAMS	1
<u>311</u>	EARLY AFTERNOON PROGRAMS	3
<u>312</u>	LATE AFTERNOON PROGRAMS	7
<u>313</u>	EVENING PROGRAMS	5
	...	

FIG. 3A

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VIEWING HISTORY 360

	TIME 370	TV RATING 371	SEX RATING 372	VIOLENCE RATING 373	LANG. RATING 374	STATION 375	TITLE 376	GENRE 1 377	GENRE 378	...	CLASS 379
361	1930	TVPG	N	N	N	WPAX	SNFLD	COMEDY	SITUATION		POS
362	2000	TVG	N	N	N	WPAX	6TH HEAV.	DRAMA	FAMILY		POS
363	1900	TVPG	N	N	N	WPAX	FRIENDLY	COMEDY	SITUATION		POS
364	2200	?	N	N	N	MAX	STEALTH	ACTION	?		POS
365	2200	TVPG	N	N	N	FIM	EDITION	ADVENTURE	ACTION		POS
	...										
366	0530	?	N	N	N	ASPN	RACEHORSE	NON-EVENT	?		NEG
367	1400	?	N	N	N	TCL	FORENSIC	?	?		NEG
368	0930	?	N	N	N	TVL	HITCHCOCK	SUSPENSE	CLASSIC		NEG
369	0730	TVPG	N	N	N	WPAX	PLANET WAR	CHILDREN	ANIMATED		NEG

FIG. 3B

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VIEWER PROFILE 300

	RULE IDENTIFIER <u>390</u>	CONDITIONS <u>391</u>	RECOMMENDATION <u>392</u>
<u>381</u>	RULE 1	TIME > 1830 & TIME <= 1930 & TV_RATING = TVPG & STATION = WPIX	SAD [98.5%]
<u>382</u>	RULE 2	TIME = 2200 & TV_RATING = TVPG & (GENRE1 GENRE2) = ACTION	HAPPY [96.5%]
<u>383</u>	RULE 3	GENRE1 = DRAMA	NEUTRAL
....			
<u>384</u>	RULE N	DEFAULT	NEG [100.0%]

FIG. 3C

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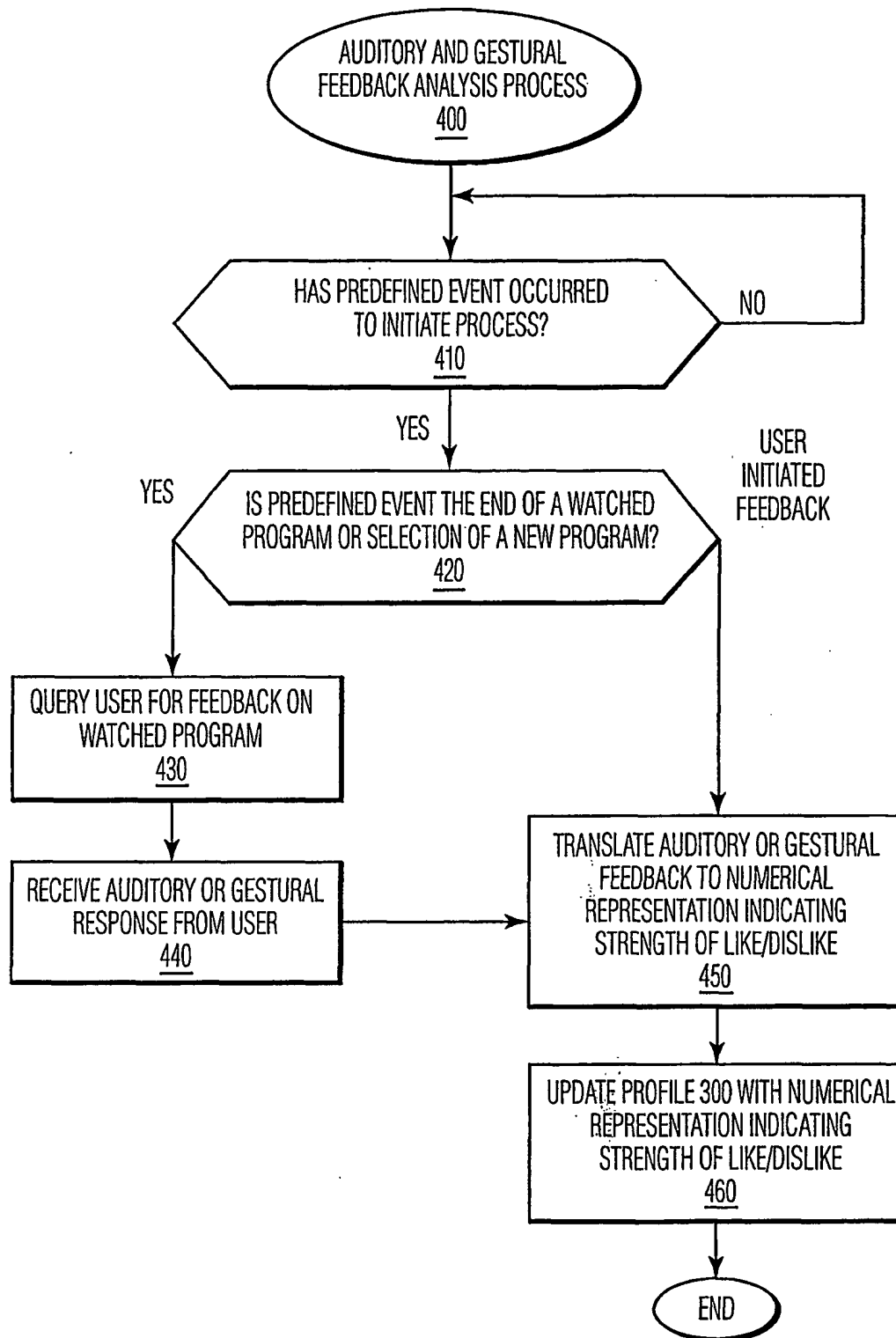


FIG. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 01/13456

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G06F9/44 H04N5/00 H04N5/445

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04N G06F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 98 03907 A (MICROSOFT CORP) 29 January 1998 (1998-01-29)	1,3,5, 8-11
Y	abstract page 11, line 25 -page 12, line 16 page 16, line 1 -page 16, line 14 page 27, line 15 -page 29, line 17 ---	2,4,6,7
Y	US 5 734 720 A (SALGANICOFF, MARCOS) 31 March 1998 (1998-03-31) column 9, line 64 -column 10, line 68 column 13, line 57 -column 14, line 37 ---	2,4,6,7
Y	US 5 798 785 A (BONNER ALFRED E ET AL) 25 August 1998 (1998-08-25) column 2, line 38 -column 3, line 20 column 35, line 9 -column 36, line 21 --- -/--	2,4,6,7

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Schoeyer, M

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